



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Crew of Space Shuttle
Mission STS-114





Commander

Eileen M. Collins (Colonel, USAF)

Eileen Collins was born in Elmira, New York. She received an A.A. degree in mathematics/science from Corning Community College, a B.S. degree in mathematics/economics from Syracuse University, an M.S. degree in operations research from Stanford University, and an M.A. degree in space systems management from Webster University. Collins graduated from pilot training at Vance AFB, Oklahoma, and became a T-38 instructor pilot at that base. She served as a C-141 pilot, aircraft commander, and instructor pilot at Travis AFB, California. In 1983, she flew in "Operation Urgent Fury" in Grenada. She was later assigned to the USAF Academy, where she was an assistant professor in mathematics and a T-41 instructor pilot. In 1990, she graduated from the Air Force Test Pilot School at Edwards AFB, California. Collins has logged over 6,000 hours in 30 different types of aircraft and was selected as an astronaut in 1990. A veteran of three spaceflights, Collins has logged over 537 hours in space. She served as pilot on STS-63 (1995) and STS-84 (1997), and was the commander on STS-93 (1999). STS-114 is her fourth Shuttle mission and second as commander.

Pilot

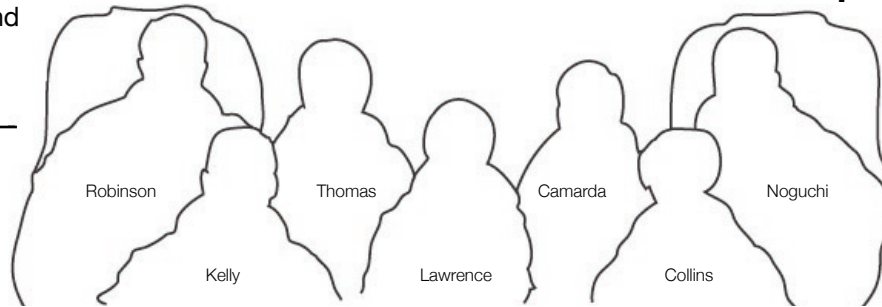
James M. Kelly (Lieutenant Colonel, USAF)

James Kelly was born in Burlington, Iowa. He received a B.S. degree in aeronautical engineering from the U.S. Air Force Academy and an M.S. degree in aerospace engineering from the University of Alabama. After being designated an Air Force pilot, he reported to the 426th F-15 Replacement Training Unit, Luke AFB, Arizona, for F-15 Eagle training. After completion, he was assigned to the 67th Fighter Squadron, 18th Fighter Wing, Kadena Air Base, Japan. During this tour, he was designated an instructor pilot, evaluator pilot, and mission commander. He was reassigned to Otis Air National Guard Base, Massachusetts, as part of Project TOTAL FORCE, where he continued flying the F-15 as an instructor and mission commander. He was selected for Air Force Test Pilot School at Edwards AFB, California, and after graduation, he was assigned to the Air Force Flight Test Center detachment at Nellis AFB, Nevada, where he served as a project test pilot and assistant operations officer. Kelly was selected to be an astronaut by NASA in April 1996. He has logged over 3,500 flight hours in more than 35 different aircraft. Kelly served as the pilot on STS-102 (2001) and has logged over 307 hours in space. STS-114 is his second Space Shuttle mission.

Mission Specialist – 1

Soichi Noguchi, JAXA Astronaut

Soichi Noguchi was born in Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan, but considers Chigasaki, Kanagawa, Japan, to be his hometown. He received a bachelor of engineering degree and a master of engineering degree in aeronautical engineering from the University of Tokyo.



Noguchi joined Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. and was assigned to the Aerodynamics Group, Research and Development Department, Aero-Engine and Space Operations. He was selected as an astronaut candidate in 1996 and reported to the Johnson Space Center for training. He has served as the office representative for Japanese Experiment Module development support, display evaluation for ISS payloads, and the Payload Safety Review Panel. STS-114 is his first Space Shuttle Mission. He is the second Japanese astronaut to visit the International Space Station.

Mission Specialist – 2

Stephen K. Robinson, Ph.D.

Stephen Robinson was born in Sacramento, California, and received a B.S. degree in mechanical/aeronautical engineering from the University of California at Davis. He earned an M.S. degree in mechanical engineering from Stanford University and a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering, with a minor in aeronautics and astronautics, also from Stanford University. After graduation from the University of California at Davis, Robinson worked at NASA Ames Research Center in the fields of fluid dynamics and aerodynamics. After 11 years at Ames, Robinson was selected as Chief of the Experimental Flow Physics Branch at NASA's Langley Research Center, which conducted research in aerodynamics and fluid physics. He was later assigned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as Visiting Engineer in the Man Vehicle Laboratory, where he conducted neurovestibular research on astronauts. He also worked on spacewalking dynamics for satellite capture and space construction. Robinson was selected to be an astronaut by NASA in 1994. He flew on STS-85 (1997), performing scientific experiments and engineering tests in support of Space Station construction. On his second Space Shuttle mission, STS-95 (1998), Robinson served as the payload commander and robotic arm operator. He has logged over 497 hours in space. STS-114 will be his third flight.

Mission Specialist – 3

Andrew S. W. Thomas, Ph.D.Dr.

Andrew Thomas was born in South Australia. He received a B.E. degree in mechanical engineering with First Class Honors and a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from the University of Adelaide. He then joined Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Company, Marietta, Georgia, as a research scientist and was responsible for investigations into fluid dynamic instabilities and aircraft

drag. He later served as head of the Advanced Flight Sciences Department and the manager of Lockheed's Flight Sciences Division, directing the technical efforts in vehicle aerodynamics, flight controls, and propulsion systems. In 1989, he moved to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, and was appointed leader of its program for microgravity materials processing in space. Dr. Thomas was selected to become an astronaut by NASA in 1992. He first flew in space on STS-77 (1996), and in January 1998, flew with the STS-89 crew to dock with the Mir space station. He served aboard Mir as flight engineer 2 and returned to Earth with the crew of STS-91 in June 1998, completing 141 days in space and 2,250 orbits of the Earth. Thomas flew his third flight on STS-102 in March 2001, and performed a 6-hour space walk to install components on the International Space Station. STS-114 is his fourth spaceflight.

Mission Specialist – 4

Wendy B. Lawrence (Captain, USN)

Wendy Lawrence was born in Jacksonville, Florida. She earned a B.S. degree in ocean engineering from the U.S. Naval Academy and an M.S. in ocean engineering from MIT and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. Lawrence was designated a Naval Aviator in 1982 and flew the H-46 Sea Knight with Helicopter Combat Support Squadron SIX. After graduating from MIT, Lawrence served as officer-in-charge of Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron Light THIRTY Detachment Alfa. Later, she was assigned to the U.S. Naval Academy as a physics instructor and the novice women's crew coach. Lawrence was selected to be an astronaut in 1992. She flew on STS-67 (1995), the second flight of the ASTRO observatory; aboard STS-86 (1997), the seventh mission to rendezvous and dock with the Russian space station Mir; and STS-91 (1998), the ninth and final Shuttle-Mir docking mission that marked the conclusion of the joint U.S./Russian Phase I Program. Lawrence has logged more than 894 hours in space. STS-114 will be her fourth Shuttle flight.

Mission Specialist – 5

Charles J. Camarda, Ph.D.

Charles Camarda was born in Queens, New York. He received a B.S. degree in aerospace engineering from Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, an M.S. degree in engineering science from George Washington University, and a Ph.D. in aerospace engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Camarda

worked for NASA's Langley Research Center, where he was a research scientist in the Thermal Structures Branch, Structures and Materials Division. He conducted analytical and experimental research in heat pipes, structural mechanics and dynamics, heat transfer, and numerical optimization for aircraft, spacecraft, and space launch vehicles. Camarda was selected to lead the Structures and Materials Technology Maturation Team for the National Aero-Space Plane program, which was responsible for maturing materials and structures technologies necessary to enable horizontal take-off to orbit. Camarda then served as the head of the Thermal Structures Branch. Some of the primary responsibilities of that branch were the development of durable, lightweight metallic thermal protection systems, advanced leading edges for hypersonic vehicles using carbon-carbon material and heat pipes, reusable cryogenic tank systems, and graphite-composite primary structure for a reusable launch vehicle. Camarda joined the astronaut corps in August 1996. He served as ISS backup Expedition 6 crewmember. STS-114 is his first space mission.



STS-114 Patch Description

The STS-114 patch design signifies the return of the Space Shuttle to flight and honors the memory of the STS-107 *Columbia* crew. The blue Shuttle rising above Earth's horizon includes the *Columbia* constellation of seven stars, echoing the STS-107 patch and commemorating the seven members of that mission. The crewmembers of STS-114 will carry the memory of their friends on *Columbia* and the legacy of their mission back into Earth orbit. The dominant design element of the STS-114 patch is the planet Earth, which represents the unity and dedication of the many people whose efforts allow the Shuttle to safely return to flight. Against the background of the Earth at night, the blue orbit represents the International Space Station, with the EVA crew members named on the orbit. The red sun on the orbit signifies the contributions of the Japanese Space Agency to the mission and to the International Space Station Program. The multicolored Shuttle plume represents the broad spectrum of challenges for this mission, including Shuttle inspection and repair, experiments, and station resupply and repair.